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Environment Environnement
Ontario

COMPANIES CONTINUE TO MEET COUNTDOWN ACID RAIN TARGETS

FEBRUARY 21, 1992

The four companies which produce more than 80 per cent of Ontario's sulphur dioxide continue to meet the targets set by the six-year-old Countdown Acid Rain program, according to a ministry report released on February 21, 1992.

The program aims to cap total sulphur dioxide emissions at 665 kilotonnes (kt) by 1994 for Ontario Hydro, Inco Ltd., Falconbridge Ltd. and Algoma Steel Corporation Ltd.

Report highlights

- Recent budget increases for the sulphur dioxide abatement projects at Inco and Falconbridge's copper and nickel smelting operations in Sudbury;
- Ontario Hydro plans to install limestone slurry scrubbers which will reduce sulphur dioxide emissions at the Lambton generating station by 1994 at a cost of $537.5 million;
- Optimism that Falconbridge may be able to cut its sulphur dioxide emissions by one quarter of its 1994 target by 1995;
- Report from Ontario Hydro of a 77 per cent cut in imported electricity for the six months ending July 1991 over the same period in 1990.

For copies of the report, *Countdown Acid Rain: Government Review of the Eleventh Progress Reports (July 31, 1991) by Ontario's Four Major Sources of Sulphur Dioxide (P1BS 646E11)*, please contact the Ministry of the Environment's Public Information Centre at 135 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto, Ontario M4V 1P5. (416) 323-4321

SPADINA EXTENSION GETS GREEN LIGHT

FEBRUARY 20, 1992

The planned extension to the Spadina Subway should be under construction by Fall 1992. The 2 km project, which is expected to cost $150-185 million, will follow Allen Road north from Wilson Avenue to Sheppard Avenue. It will take three years to complete.

Environment Minister Ruth Grier, gave the project the go-ahead after extensive public consultations, saying, "We're happy that we've been able to bring everyone to the table, resolve their concerns and eliminate the need for an environmental assessment hearing." York University had withdrawn its hearing request after the ministry convened a meeting with the Toronto Transit Commission, the Ministry of Transportation and the University.

"Not only will the Spadina Subway extension benefit commuters, it will also boost economic growth by creating many full-time construction jobs," Mrs. Grier said.

MOE ACTS ON MANOTICK WELL POLLUTION

Residents and businesses in the village of Manotick, just 15 km south of Ottawa on the Rideau River, are alarmed by the results of tests conducted by the Ministry of the Environment on village wells.

The tests revealed widespread contamination by potentially cancer-causing dry cleaning solvents (perchloroethylene and trichloroethylene) and in some cases, benzene. Drinking water contaminated by the chemicals could cause dizziness, nausea and vomiting, headaches and drowsiness. Long-term consumption of water at elevated levels of contamination could cause liver and kidney damage. The Ottawa-Carleton Health Department has issued a recommendation to all people who live or work in the affected area not to drink, cook, shower or bathe in water from their property. Residents are awaiting a review by the Ontario Ministry of Health regarding the use of water for bathing.

Tenant sounds alarm

In October, 1991, a tenant on Main St. contacted MOE's Ottawa District Office regarding odor and taste present in her well water. Abatement and technical assessment staff immediately initiated a groundwater investigation program which identified the extent of contamination (74 out of 143 wells in the area were shown to be contaminated).

Bottled up

The supply of bottled water to 130 residences and businesses in the affected area began in December 1991 in accordance with MOE's Groundwater Quality Interference Temporary Supply policy.

Engineering work for implementation of the long-term water supply option will begin in late April 1992.

Culprit unknown

An attempt will be made to recover MOE costs. However, there are several suspected sources for the benzene contamination and proof may be difficult. The dry-cleaning business was closed and the property sold in 1988. The owner died in 1990.

SPORT FISH CONSUMPTION ADVISORY JANUARY 24, 1992

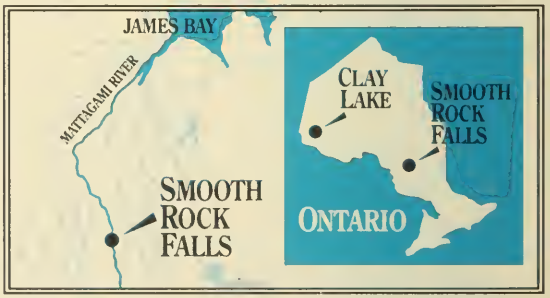
The Ministry of the Environment has issued an advisory for sport fish consumption at two sites adjacent to bleached kraft pulp mills. Concentrations of dioxins and furans in some species of fish exceeded MOE guidelines.

Whitefish: Clay Lake, Redvers Township, Kenora District, downstream of the Great Lakes Forest Products Mill.

White suckers: Mattagami River, Smooth Rock Falls, near the Mallette Kraft Pulp and Power Mill.

Women of childbearing age and children under 15 should avoid eating these fish, the ministry recommends. Other groups should restrict their consumption of the fish to one or two meals per month.

These consumption restrictions are in addition to the restrictions contained in the *1991 Guide to Eating Ontario Sport Fish*. Copies of the guide are available from the ministry's Public Information Centre, 135 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto, Ontario M4V 1P5. (416) 323-4321



LEGAL EYE: POLLUTERS FACE TOUGHER SENTENCING

Legislative enforcement authority for pollution abatement activity is provided by the Environmental Protection Act, the Ontario Water Resources Act and the Pesticides Act. Enforcement activity under these acts includes a wide range of orders, prosecutions, injunctions and the suspension or revocation of licences and permits.

The Legal Services Branch determines which cases should go forward for prosecution, based on evidence collected by ministry investigation enforcement officers. Branch lawyers conduct prosecutions under provincial environmental legislation. As well, they counsel at environmental hearings and provide solicitor's services, including drafting of contracts and settling of claims.

Bata, President and VP to pay for Environmental Crimes

Bata Industries Ltd. and two of its directors, president Douglas Marchant and vice-president and general manger Keith Weston, have been fined a total of $144,000 for discharging toxic industrial wastes from the Bata Footwear Division plant in the village of Batawa near Trenton.

Justice Edward Ormston determined that Mr. Weston and Mr. Marchant failed in their roles as company directors to prevent discharges from a drum storage facility on the Bata property. Each was fined $12,000 and given 90 days to pay. Thomas G. Bata, chief executive of the board of Bata Shoe Organization was found not guilty of the same offence.

The court heard that various chemicals leaked from numerous drums stored on company property. Toxic chemicals, including proven carcinogens seeped into the ground and contaminated ground water beneath the property.

Bata Industries Ltd. must pay a total of $120,000, and publish all the facts in this case in its worldwide newsletter.

"This judgement must prompt a new attitude among corporate officers across the province," Environment Minister Ruth Grier said, welcoming the court's sentences, "Corporate officers have to realize that they are personally accountable for their actions."

Shock Therapy for Battery Company

An Ontario court has fined Erie Battery Ltd. $300,000 for discharging acid waste into the environment. Plant supervisor, Taylor Gordon, has been fined $25,000 for the same offences.

When Mr. Gordon became manager he used students to pump liquid from two pits inside the Port Colborne plant to a loading dock and then into a field.

Soil samples taken by the Ministry found high levels of lead contamination.

Illegal waste management

Windsor Ceramic Tile (1987) was fined $70,000 on Dec. 20, 1991 for illegally operating a waste management system without a Certificate of Approval.

Wastes, containing high quantity of lead, were deposited on the company's premises.

The maximum penalty for this offence is $100,000.

Pesticide poisons food

Midland Transport Limited was fined $50,000 on Jan. 6, 1992, for transporting a pesticide package together with food products. The package containing pesticides ruptured, contaminating the cargo of food. The contamination was discovered and cleaned up, and the food stuff destroyed.

After the incident, the company made extensive improvements to its system for detecting incompatible loads, as well as hiring a new branch manager to carry out the new policy.

Well off

Ontario Hydro was fined $20,000 and Ron Gillissies, local manager of the Crown corporation, was fined $500 for polluting several Ramsay Township residents' well water.

A Lanark County Provincial Offences Court was told that as a result of blasting to install a pole, the wells of neighborhood residents became contaminated. Tests indicated that the well water was full of fecal coliforms as well as total coliforms.

The fines were handed down on Jan. 7, 1991 in Smiths Falls.

Black lagoon

On Jan. 13, 1992, Domtar Inc. was fined $35,000 for permitting a lagoon filled with black liquor to leak. Black liquor may impair water, vegetation and aquatic life.

The company has since hired an engineering firm to determine the extent of the contamination, the necessary cleanup measures and the improvements required to stop or intercept any further seepage from the lagoons.

Community service

Keith Barber of Scarborough pleaded guilty, on Feb. 14, 1992, to dumping 65 tires on property owned by the Metro Toronto Conservation Area without a Certificate of Approval. The tires had been picked up from a service centre by the accused for a fee of $65.00.

Mr. Barber was sentenced to 120 hours community service. The tires were removed at the municipality's expense.

LAKE NIPISSING HEALTHY JANUARY 24, 1992

Lake Nipissing, the fourth largest inland lake in Ontario, has been given a clean bill of health by a recently released MOE study, confirming previous test results.

The lake contains acceptable levels of all chemicals measured, except in Callander Bay and Cache Bay which show phosphorous concentrations exceeding the Provincial Water Quality Objectives.

Alkalinity levels are sufficient to protect the lakes from effects of acidification, and calcium concentrations are likely too low to attract zebra mussels.

Copies of the study, entitled *The Chemical Water Quality of Lake Nipissing 1988-1990 (PIBS 839)* are available from the ministry's Public Information Centre, 135 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto, Ontario M4V 1P5. (416) 323-4321

TURNING TIRES INTO MATS FEBRUARY 27, 1992

A contract has been awarded to Anti-Mat Inc. to remove and recycle 800,000 tires stored at the P&L Tire Recycling site at Mount Hope. Anti-Mat will take the tires to its facility in Quebec where they will be recycled into rubber mats for commercial and industrial use.

Of 10 eligible bids received by the Ministry of the Environment, Anti-Mat's scored highest for technical requirements and cost the least at $1,280,500.

The ministry will seek reimbursement from P&L, as well as costs for upgrading the site to comply with the fire code. Work is scheduled to begin in March 1992.

MINISTER'S REVIEW OF THE WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT, BILL 143, TAKES PUBLIC CONCERNS AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO HEART

MARCH 17, 1992

In a statement to the Standing Committee on Social Development on March 17, 1992, Environment Minister Ruth Grier introduced a Clause-by-Clause Review of the Waste Management Act, Bill 143.

More than 200 presentations and four dozen written submissions were received from environment groups, citizens, municipalities, labor unions, industry associations and individuals. Their concerns and contributions are reflected in proposed amendments to Bill 143.

Highlights of the Minister's statement are excerpted below.

Open to suggestion

From the outset, I have maintained that Bill 143 contains basic principles on which we would brook no compromise, but that we were open to any positive contributions that would improve the legislation and contribute to its objectives.

As the committee reviews this legislation, the government will introduce some amendments based on submissions to the committee and our consultation with a number of stakeholders. These will:
(1) Clarify the language and intent of the legislation in a number of sections, and
(2) Resolve some concerns and misunderstandings without compromising the basic intent of the legislation.

We are also prepared to listen to opposition proposals and accept them if they will improve the legislation while maintaining the environmental principles this government is committed to.

I am encouraged by what is being achieved voluntarily. In the industrial, commercial and institutional sectors there are a lot of organizations doing their best and showing what can be accomplished. Unfortunately, there

CLAUSE-BY-CLAUSE REVIEW OF THE WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT, BILL 143 (EXCERPTS)

Part I

Part I of the bill empowers the Interim Waste Authority (IWA) to find suitable long-term landfill space for the regions of Durham, Peel, York and Metropolitan Toronto. (Future negotiations between the province and the GTA Regional governments will determine how GTA landfill sites will be managed in the long term.)

Sections 1 and 2 Some presenters felt that these sections should define a mandate for the IWA, or specify which agency would operate the landfills. To do this, the Environment Minister, Ruth Grier, explained, would limit management's flexibility in negotiations (and its ability to respond to the positions of the regions when the time comes to discuss operating the sites).

Section 3. The government intends to propose changes to clarify and better define the expropriation powers provided to the Interim Waste Authority

Sections 12-16. These sections of the Act deal with selection of landfill sites, determination of need and landfill capacity and the environmental assessment process to be followed. Extensive comment was received, before and during the hearings, on two options specifically excluded from any Environmental Assessment for the IWA landfills: (1) Incineration, and (2) Hauling garbage beyond GTA boundaries.

Both are waste disposal measures which are inconsistent with waste reduction, the government believes.

In response to other concerns raised during public hearing, Mrs. Grier made it clear that this section of the bill does not interfere with the flow of materials destined for reuse and recycling. (Development of healthy markets for secondary materials is enhanced by this bill, not restricted by it.)

Part III

Section 17. Part III, especially section 17, deals with measures to meet the disposal capacity gap in the GTA and to ensure that, while long-term landfill sites are being assessed and developed, there is disposal capacity available

The Region of Durham, concerned about the cost of short-term transfer facilities to deal with wastes after Brock West landfill closes, has been given time to pursue more cost-effective alternatives to the construction of a transfer station on the site.

An amendment to Bill 143 to allow for an environmental assessment hearing into the possible capacity extension at Keele Valley landfill will be introduced, and an impartial review of limited scope and time will be held by the Environmental Assessment Board.

Part IV

Part IV of the bill encompasses a series of amendments to the Environmental Protection Act which apply province-wide.

There were reservations expressed over whether this part of the Act would remove waste management responsibilities from municipalities. Municipalities have always been responsible for waste management, and the government does not intend to change the status quo.

Section 23. The government is seeking statutory authority to establish a waste management system in emergency situations, and wishes to amend the section to ensure that appropriate municipal consent is sought for any direct provincial action under this legislation.

Section 24 will be reworded to avoid any unintended implication that the government could interfere with contractual arrangements for waste management between municipalities and private sector contractors or other municipalities.

Section 26. Will be clarified to ensure that the Environment Minister's accountability for waste management orders (Minister's Reports), is not delegated.

Municipal representatives expressed concern that their long-term waste management planning could be devastated by an order to absorb waste from a less fortunate community.

For the first time, this section sets clear limits on the government's existing emergency powers to intervene in municipal waste management activities. Amendments will ensure a five-year time limit applies and will provide for compensation.

Section 33(2)j. The government has decided to delete this section from the legislation as the result of extensive municipal debate. A discussion paper on the financing of waste management, including the 3Rs, and another on the inefficiency of waste management master planning process (a major concern of the municipalities) will be prepared and released shortly. Wide-ranging consultation will be held before and after publication.

are more of them holding back. The public is demanding action on waste reduction from both government and business.

Committed to consultation

Much of the legislation does not mention business because it anticipates no change in the current systems which involves co-operation between business and governments.

We are consulting industry in developing the regulations that will require audits and waste reduction plans. I am confident that we can work out an effective and fair way of achieving our objectives.

This commitment to consultation extends to all the regulations needed to implement our waste reduction action plan.

Some industry representatives have challenged provisions in this legislation related to packaging and waste reduction. They point to the voluntary National Packaging Protocol as an effective instrument for achieving reduction goals. The ministry will ensure that the standards we use are also endorsed by the National Packaging Task Force.

Some presentations to the committee urged the government to go further in the area of waste reduction and ensuring product stewardship. In that regard, we have introduced amendments to extend the authority to require deposits on products as well as packaging and containers.

"We have a job to do"

In conclusion, Mrs. Grier gave her own response to those presentations which had called for further delay to the legislation.

"We have a job to do," the minister said, "We have to make a start, across Ontario, on reducing the waste we generate and on providing better, safer alternatives for the residual wastes for which no use can be found. We are standing at the crossroads and we have to turn in the direction of a conserver society. Instead of standing still for further discussion, let us start our journey now.

"This legislation is the start of the process, not the end of it. And it's time to get on with the job, working together, to resolve the problems created by our established wasteful habits. It is time to build solutions."

BILL PASSED APRIL 23, 1992

The Waste Management Act, 1991 (Bill 143) was passed by the Ontario Legislature on April 23, 1992. It received royal ascent on April 27, 1992.

3 SOLVENTS 'HAZARDOUS INDUSTRIAL WASTES' MARCH 10, 1992

The Ontario Ministry of the Environment has proposed listing three solvents used in printing and the manufacture of coatings as 'Hazardous Industrial Wastes'. Public consultation will be held this year as part of the categorization process.

1,1,2-trichloroethane (BETA 7) presents a serious risk to the environment since it may potentially cause human cancer and because of its demonstrated mutagenic effects. As well, 2-ethoxyethanol and X-nitropropane proposed join the list in Regulation 309 of the Ontario Environmental Protection Act.

Companies using such processes would be required to comply with the regulation concerning the disposal of hazardous wastes.

Copies of the ministry's publication, *A Guide to Hazardous Waste Categorization and Review (PIBS 1016)*, are available from the Ministry of the Environment's Public Information Centre, 135 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto, Ontario M4V 1P5.

BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY: WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT, 1991

The Waste Management Act, 1991, was the subject of extensive public hearings from Jan. 20 to Feb. 20, 1992. The Act, Bill 143, was introduced to the Ontario Legislature for first reading by Minister of the Environment, Ruth Grier, on October 24, 1991.

A bill is a draft act of Parliament as presented to the Legislature and must pass through three "readings" before becoming law. The first reading serves as an introduction and a copy is sent to each member. Approval of the principle of the bill is sought in the second reading, after which, the Speaker asks if the bill should be read a third time. If even one Member dissents, the bill must be sent to an appropriate Committee of the Legislature for further review. In Committee, each clause of the bill is examined in detail. The committee may amend sections of the bill, but may not alter its basic principle. Once the committee has completed its review, the bill is sent back to the Legislature for the third reading. The final step before any bill becomes law is 'Royal Assent,' the ceremonial signing by the Lieutenant Governor.

The proposed Waste Management Act is made up of four parts:

- Part I continues the Interim Waste Authority Ltd. as a crown agency and gives it the additional powers required to establish three long-term landfill sites in the Greater Toronto Area.
- Part II establishes the areas of search for the three landfill sites in the Greater Toronto Area and the content requirements for the environmental assessment of the sites.
- Part III clarifies the duty of the municipalities in the Greater Toronto Area to implement the Minister's reports under Section 29 of the Environmental Protection Act and removes any legal impediments to their doing so.
- Part IV amends the Environmental Protection Act to help speed up 3Rs activities and projects in Ontario.

BOATERS CAN TURN TIDE IN 'GREY WATER' BATTLE

APRIL 11, 1992

Environment Minister Ruth Grier is challenging Ontario boaters to play a leadership role in efforts to reduce grey water discharges from pleasure boats. At a meeting on Saturday, April 11, 1992, with Canadian Power and Sail Squadrons, Mrs. Grier announced the new approach her ministry is taking to deal with grey water.

"I have listened closely to the concerns which boaters stated in response to our original proposal, which I announced in March 1991," Mrs. Grier said. "Our new approach will emphasize education programs and better access to information about water quality issues. This was a common theme of the responses we received last year."

The ministry will work closely with key groups, including boaters and cottagers, to develop an educational program.

"I believe that education and persuasion will not be enough to protect our waters," she said. "I propose to limit new regulations to new boats, charter boats and live-aboard boats. Charter boats would include boats for rent, lease or hire. Operators of marinas which accommodate live-aboards will be required to provide pump-out facilities."

Live-aboard refers to pleasure boats which are docked at a marina for at least 60 consecutive days between Oct. 1 and April 30.

Within five years of the proclamation of the amended regulations, new boats constructed or sold in Ontario would be required to have necessary equipment to store grey water on-board for eventual release at properly equipped marinas.

Mrs. Grier has instructed ministry staff to draft the necessary legislative amendments. Affected groups will be asked to review and comment on the draft amendments.

"I am pleased to see the strong commitment Ontario boaters are showing to protecting our precious water resources," Mrs. Grier said.

"We must ensure that boating is conducted in the most environmentally responsible matter possible," she said. "With strong education and outreach programs, backed with workable regulations, we can make a real difference for the environment."

Studies by consultants have indicated that discharges from sinks and showers (known as 'grey water') add to the general degradation of water quality by increasing the concentrations of bacteria, nutrients and other disease-causing organisms which can affect human health.

For further information, contact the Public Information Centre, 135 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto, Ontario M4V 1P5.

ABORIGINALS HAVE VALUABLE ENVIRONMENTAL LESSONS TO TEACH

FEBRUARY 21, 1992

"Making environmental issues real and relevant in the class room" was the focus of the Norfolk Board of Education's Professional Development Day on February 21, 1992. Environment Minister Ruth Grier spoke to teachers about their important role in our society – helping young minds to understand and appreciate the world around them, and developing the skills and maturity to nurture and protect that world.

Life threatening

Water and air pollution and the proliferation of waste present a huge threat to the environment and human health. Mrs. Grier used the Great Lakes as an example, where studies indicate that pollution by toxic chemicals affects more than fish and wildlife – it also threatens human lives, the ability to have healthy children and the health of the children themselves.

Native people are among those most at risk from contamination of fish and game. As one resident of the Walpole Island Reserve said, "We can shut off our taps, but how do we tell the ducks to shut off theirs?"

Native wisdom

"We should pay closer attention to Aboriginal peoples in this province on environmental matters," Mrs. Grier said, since it is they who "best appreciate a balanced and healthy relationship with their environment."

As chair of the Ontario Round Table on the Environment and the Economy, Mrs. Grier expressed her eagerness to embrace some of the values and ideas brought forward by aboriginal representatives.

Shared Values

"I think the Native involvement in the Round Table process is broadening our horizons," Mrs. Grier told the teachers. "They feel strongly that they have a distinctive contribution to make to Ontario's future," and "they hope to share with us their recognition of the cultural and aesthetic value of land and of the importance of social, cultural and spiritual aspects of development."

By adopting some sense of these values, Mrs. Grier said, we can bring our society into closer harmony with nature.

Scientific reports are one of the Ministry of the Environment's tools to inform the public about on the progress of the ministry's programs and activities: about 250 scientific reports are published each year. Most of these reports (about 150) are "Green Cover" reports, which contain results of general interest investigations. Other types of reports include "Grey Cover" consultants' reports (commissioned by the ministry); "White Cover" reports on special programs, such as the Municipal/Industrial Strategy for Abatement (MISA); and scientific papers intended for publication in journals. Tech Notes gives a summary of some of the ministry's recently released scientific reports.

TECH NOTES

PROVING GROUND FOR NEW TECHNOLOGY

The Proving Ground, published four times annually by Environment Ontario through its Research and Technology Branch, reports on significant developments in environmental research and innovative technology, funded by the ministry.

The current issue, printed on non-de-inked, recycled paper using vegetable-based inks, includes reports on: the effect of pulp and paper mill effluent on fish, recovering zinc in car recycling, using genetically-engineered micro-organisms to degrade waste and toxic materials.

Copies available from: The Editor, The Proving Ground, Research and Technology Branch, Environment Ontario, 135 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto, Ontario M4V 1P5. (416) 323-5879

MINISTRY PROGRAM HELPS DEVELOP NEW CYANIDE REMOVAL PROCESS

A Ministry of the Environment program has helped an Ontario company develop a closed-loop process that eliminates the need to treat and dispose of the cyanide used to leach gold from raw ore. The process has the trademarked name of Cyanosave.

Through the 18-month-old Environmental Technologies Program, the ministry committed $406,000 to Jasmetch Metal Technologies Inc. of Guelph for the testing of the Cynosave process which removes the cyanide and then recycles it back into the production process.

A successful pilot project undertaken at the Bell Creek gold mine near Timmins has led to negotiations for sales of the Cynosave process to companies in Mexico and Australia.

WALLEYE WORRY FOR ANGLERS

Sport-fishing and angler groups have expressed concern that the growing number of walleye from the Great Lakes may be unsafe to eat after exposure to organic contaminants. The spawning population of walleye in the Thames River, Ontario, was examined in 1987 for external skin lesions. Nine per cent of the post-spawning downstream migrants affected were found to exhibit skin lesions caused in 68 per cent of the fish by lymphocystis and in 30 per cent of cases by dermal sarcoma. Analysis of muscle tissue revealed reduced levels of muscle lipid in affected fish. However, the consumption of walleye with visible skin lesions does not increase an angler's exposure to organic contaminants in fishes' flesh compared to levels in visibly normal walleye.

➤ *Chemical contaminants, dermal sarcoma and lymphocystis in spawning walleye from the Thames River, Ontario. (PIBS 1745)*

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Environtario Highlights is published 6 times per year by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment. It is a gazette of recently distributed news releases, statements, speeches and other information.

To obtain copies of the original documents (in English or French, where available), contact Environment Ontario's Public Information Centre at 323-4321 (in Toronto), 1-800-565-4923 (outside Toronto) or by fax (416) 323-4564

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PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS REPORT

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To obtain copies of these publications, please write to: Environment Ontario, Public Information Centre, 135 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto, Ontario M4V 1P5
Telephone: (416) 323-4321 (Toronto and outside Ontario),
1-800-565-4923 (Toll free, rest of Ontario) Fax: (416) 323-4564
Please allow two weeks for delivery. Postage for packages under 2.5 kg will be paid by Environment Ontario.

You can visit the Public Information Centre at 135 St. Clair Ave. West (at Avenue Road), Monday to Friday, from 9:00 am to 4:30 pm (holidays excluded).

Environmental legislation, such as Acts and Regulations, are priced publications and are available by writing to: Ministry of Government Services, Publications Ontario, 880 Bay Street, 5th Floor, Toronto, Ontario M7A 1N8
Telephone: (416) 326-5300 (Toronto and outside Ontario),
1-800-668-9938 (Toll free, rest of Ontario)

1811E SR Phytotoxicology section investigation in the vicinity of Riddell Hamma No 1 Oil well, Lot 11 Conc 12, Chatham Twp Jan 14, 1992

1807E SR Phytotoxicology assessment survey in the vicinity of Canada Brick, Burlington, 1990 Jan 14, 1992

1808E SR Phytotoxicology Section investigation in the vicinity of International Malleable Iron Company (IMICO) Guelph, Ontario Jan 14, 1992

1773E SR The mapping of lake surface water characteristics of northeastern Ontario using satellite imagery Jan 16, 1992

1821E SR MISA Water Conservation in Ontario – Technical Report Jan 16, 1992

1810E SR Phytotoxicology assessment surveys in the vicinity of Nitrochem Inc , Maitland, Ontario July 17, 1989 and 1990 Jan 16, 1992

1813E SR Cemeteries and Groundwater – An examination of the potential contamination of groundwater by preservatives. Jan 21, 1992

1814E SR Iron Budgets in Temperate Lakes Jan 24, 1992

1839E SR The chemical water quality of Lake Nipissing 1988 – 1990 Jan 24, 1992

1809E SR A study of peak ozone levels in the Toronto area Jan 27, 1992

1764E01 SR Joint report with AES A meteorological study of the high sulphate and nitrate wet disposition episodes in Ont – Vol I Feb 3, 1992

1764E02 SR Joint report with AES A meteorological study of the high sulphate and nitrate wet disposition episodes in Ont – Vol II Feb 3, 1992

1764E03 SR Joint report with AES A meteorological study of the high sulphate and nitrate wet disposition episodes in Ont – Vol III Feb 3, 1992

1843E SR Investigation of soil contamination result of discharge lead – acid battery solution at Erie Battery Inc Port Colborne Feb 4, 1992

1842E SR Phytotoxicology assessment survey investigation in the vicinity of Camco, Hamilton 1990 (ARB-064-91) Feb 4, 1992

1316F GP Retrait graduel en Ontario des substances qui menacent la couche d'ozone Jan 21, 1992

585B GP Ontario's Environmental Legislation (brief outline) Lois de l'Ontario sur l'Environnement Feb 3, 1992

1585B IS Suggestions for the use of treated wood products and wood preservatives* Jan 17, 1992

1823E IS Quick Facts Why not ship Metropolitan Toronto's garbage some place else? Jan 20, 1992

1824E IS Quick Facts The ban on new garbage incinerators in Ontario* Jan 20, 1992

1825E IS Environmental approvals for waste disposal sites* Jan 20, 1992

1826E IS The landfilling of garbage* Jan 20, 1992

1827E IS Incineration of garbage* Jan 20, 1992

1626E IS Solid Waste Management A glossary of terms* Jan 20, 1992

1822E IS Waste crisis in the Greater Toronto Area News Backgrounder* Jan 20, 1992

1629E IS Quick Facts Why three landfill sites in the Greater Toronto Area* Jan 20, 1992

1736B IS How Acid Rain affects forests, crops and wildlife* Feb 5, 1992

1825E NR Environment Ministry charges company over well* Jan 7 1992

1831E NR Canadian Pacific Forest Products charged with discharging contaminant into river* Jan 13, 1992

1832E NR Altar Maintenance Ltd charged with illegal waste disposal* Jan 17, 1992

1834E NR Cambridge company charged with emitting excessive noise Jan 17, 1992

1835E NR New tests show 30 wells contaminated in Manotick* Jan 17, 1992

1833E NR Company and owner charged with mishandling hazardous material* Jan 20, 1992

1836E NR Environment Minister Ruth Grier proposes changes to new Waste Management Act (complete pkg attached)* Jan 20, 1992

1838E NR Wallaceburg and Walpole Island Water Treatment Plants back in operation tomorrow Jan 22, 1992

1839 E NR Chemical company charged with discharging contaminant into environment Jan 23, 1992

1840E NR Environment Ontario issues sport fish consumption advisory* Jan 24, 1992

1842E NR Environment Minister to festify in Detroit incinerator case* Jan 24, 1992

1641E NR Study shows Lake Nipissing healthy* Jan 24 1992

1843E NR Boot's Wilderness Lodge charged with illegal sewage discharges Jan 30, 1992

1844E NR Man charged with operating illegal waste disposal site Jan 31, 1992

1845E NR Mining company charged with unsafely storing PCB waste Jan 31, 1992

1846E NR London residents fined $ 2,000 for selling vehicle with defective emission control systems Jan 31, 1992

1647E NR Scarborough man charged with dumping tires Jan 31, 1992

1850E NR Toronto man charged discharging sewage into lake in Parry Sound Jan 31 1992

1848E NR Charges of illegal sewage disposal laid against excavator* Jan 31 1992

1851E NR Owner of Pickering site charged with illegal waste disposal Jan 31, 1992

1849E NR Ontario Hydro fined $20,000 for contaminating well water* Jan 31, 1992

1837E SP Public hearings on the Waste Management Act Ruth Grier to the Standing Committee on Social Development, January 20, 1992 Jan 20, 1992

1852E SP G C Ronan's Opening Remarks to the Joint International Conference on Atmospheric Chemistry (CIRAC – AWMA) Jan 26, 1992

1855E NR Note to Editors-Waterfront Royal Commission Feb 14, 1992

1856E NR Hauler fined $1,500 for operating waste management system without approval Feb 17 1992

1857E NR Oxford County resident fined $1,000 for manure spill Feb 17 1992

1858E NR Comtar fined $35,000 for discharging contaminant* Feb 17, 1992

1859E NR Phytotoxicology Study shows soil on Union Street in Cambridge not contaminated Feb 17, 1992

1860E NR Sioux Lookout man charged with operating illegal waste site Feb 18, 1992

1861E NR Thedford resident charged with discharging manure Feb 20, 1992

1862E NR Environment Minister approves Spadina Subway Extension* Feb 20, 1992

1863E NR Two companies convicted for illegally disposing waste transformer oil Feb 21, 1992

1864E NR Scrap yard owner charged with illegally dumping waste Feb 21, 1992

1865E NR Note to Editors-Meeting at Forster high school, Windsor at 7:00 pm February 26 on Windsor's air quality* Feb 24, 1992

1870E NR Ottawa court fines company $35,000* Feb 27, 1992

1871E NR TNT Overland charged with discharging a contaminant Feb 27, 1992

1872E NR Owner/operator of Blue Disposal Services charged with operating illegal waste disposal site Feb 24, 1992

1873E NR Contractor selected to remove scrap tire from Mount Hope site Feb 27, 1992

1874E NR Scrap metal dealer charged with illegally operating a waste disposal site Feb 27, 1992

1875E NR Ministry charges Markham company with illegally disposing waste Feb 27, 1992

1876E NR Court sentences man with one year probation following discharge into Sudbury River* Feb 27 1992

1867E SP Second International Zebra Mussel Conference Gerard C Ronan Feb 20, 1992

1869E SP Crombie Commission – Toronto Waterfront. Ruth Grier Feb 17, 1992

1881E GP Information and Privacy Commissioner/Ontario Summaries of Appeals Feb 25, 1992

806E SR Ontario inventory of PCB storage sites Feb 19, 1992

1628E02 SR Hydrogeologic study of the freshwater acquifer and deep geologic formations, Sarnia, Ontario-Vol II – from MOE Sarnia Feb 26, 1992

1626E01 SRHydrogeologic study of the freshwater acquifer and deep geologic formations, Sarnia, Ontario-Volume I from MOE Sarnia Feb 26, 1992

1816E SR Cottage Pollution Control Program 1989 Muskoka-Haliburton, first printing February 1992 Feb 19, 1992

1833I SR APIOS Terrestrial Effects Workgroup Report Results of five studies to determine the potential effects Feb 26, 1992

183E SR Collingwood Harbour mussels biomonitoring, 1990: data report 4 Feb 18, 1992

1837E SR Phytotoxicology Section Investigation in the vicinity of Ethyl Corporation August 31, 1990 (ARB-055-91) Feb 19, 1992

1838E01SR The In-place Pollutants Program Volume II A synthesis of the program Feb 20, 1992

1844E SR Summary Some results from the APIOS Atmospheric Deposition Monitoring Program (1981-1988) (ARB-101-92) Feb 19, 1992

1645E SR Phytotoxicology Investigation of surface and surface and sub-surface soils on Union Street, Cambridge September 24, 1991 Feb 17, 1992

1848E SR Windsor Air Quality Study – preliminary results Feb 26, 1992

1849E SR Phytotoxicology Assessment Survey investigation in the vicinity of the Canadian Salt Company, Windsor 1989 Feb 18, 1992

1850E SR Summary of Foliar Assessment Surveys for oxidant injury to fields crops in southern Ontario 1983-1990 (ARB-212-90) Feb 18 1992

1854E SR Phytoplankton methods manual with special emphasis on water works operations internal methods manual Feb 26, 1992

1856E SR Phytotoxicology Assessment Survey Investigation in the vicinity of Morterm Ltd , Windsor 1989 (ARB-028-91) Feb 19, 1992

1865E SR Performance evaluation estimators for water quality monitored streams Feb 26, 1992

1868 SR Interlaboratory study 90-1 total cyanide in reagent-water and STP effluent Feb 26, 1992

1879F SR Compliance Feb 18, 1992

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